

TRANSFER OF TWO SPECIES OF *SENECIO* TO *PSEUDOGYNOXYS*
(ASTERACEAE-SENECIONEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Senecio boquetensis Standley, from Panamá, and *S. telembina* J. Cuatrecasas, from Colombia, are transferred to the genus *Pseudogynoxys*. Cuatrecasas (1986) recognized the latter as the sole member of his genus *Garcibarrigoa*. *Senecio boquetensis* appears to stand somewhere between *Pseudogynoxys* and *Garcibarrigoa*; indeed, most of the characters which distinguish between the two genera (except habit) would be erased were *S. boquetensis* to be positioned in *Garcibarrigoa*, hence their treatment in *Pseudogynoxys*.

KEY WORDS: *Pseudogynoxys*, *Garcibarrigoa*, *Senecio*, Asteraceae, Senecioneae

Interest in the generic limits of *Pseudogynoxys* for a treatment of the Mexican species, has prompted the present transfers. *Pseudogynoxys* was treated by Greenman (1902) as a subgenus of *Senecio*. Cabrera (1950) elevated the group to generic rank and this has been followed by several recent workers (e.g., Robinson & Cuatrecasas 1977; Nordenstram 1977; Turner, in prep). It is largely distinguished from its closest relatives in *Senecio* (sensu lato, excluding *Gynoxys*) by its acute penicellate stylar appendages, orange or orange yellow rays, and usually vinelike or clambering habit. *Pseudogynoxys* is presumably closely related to *Gynoxys*, and the characters used to distinguish between these two genera are discussed briefly by Robinson & Cuatrecasas (1977) in their synopsis of *Pseudogynoxys*.

Cuatrecasas (1986) erected the monotypic genus *Garcibarrigoa* to accommodate *Senecio telembina*, a species which he thought possibly derived from an early phyletic line leading to *Pseudogynoxys*, but sufficiently different to merit generic rank. He distinguished *Garcibarrigoa* from *Pseudogynoxys* by the following couplet (as translated by Dr. Linda Escobar):

Collar of the anther filament cylindrical. Leaf sheath closed, tubular at base. Leaf blade with proximal veins ascending, parallel, in an acute angle. Pollen sacs rounded at base; endothelial cells with nodules aligned along the lateral walls. Heads radiate. Corollas yellow or orange. Plants herbaceous, creeping at base, hydrophilous. *Garcibarrigoa*

Collar of the anther filament thickened at the base. Leaf sheath always open. Leaf blade with veins separate, spreading. Pollen sacs obtuse or auriculate at base; endothelial cells oblong, with nodules along transverse walls, some (marginal) also with nodules along lateral walls. Heads radiate or discoid. Corollas orange, turning (sometimes) reddish or purple. Robust suffruticose lianas. *Pseudogynoxys*

Senecio boquetensis possesses attributes of both these taxa, having the following characters of *Garcibarrigoa*: leaf blades with ascending parallel veins forming acute angles with the midrib; pollen sacs rounded at base; heads radiate; corolla orange; plants herbaceous. The remaining characters (collar thickened at base, nonclosure of sheath, and endothelial cells) appear to be those of *Pseudogynoxys*.

Even prior to my "discovery" of *Senecio boquetensis* as closely related to *S. telembina*, I had concluded that the combination of characters propounded by Cuatrecasas for the recognition of *Garcibarrigoa* was tenuous at best, and that its submergence in *Pseudogynoxys* was a more reasonable alternative, for the only clear characters separating the two genera are leaf venation and habit. Recognition of *S. boquetensis* within an expanded *Pseudogynoxys* makes better sense to me; so positioned, it must also pull *S. telembina* into that complex. The necessary nomenclature follows:

***Pseudogynoxys boquetensis* (Standl.) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM:**
Senecio boquetensis Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 22:394.
1940.

When originally described, Standley noted that "The species appears to be an isolated one, altogether different in appearance from any other known from Central America." This is largely true because of its habit; were it a clambering liana it would readily be positioned near *Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides* (H.B.K.) Cabrera (= *Senecio chenopodioides* H.B.K.), a common species of Central America. Barkley (1975), in his treatment of *Senecio boquetensis* for the *Flora of Panama*, did not comment upon its possible relationship.

***Pseudogynoxys telembina* (J. Cuatrecasas) B. Turner, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM:** *Senecio telembinus* J. Cuatrecasas, Cienca Mex. 24:122.
1965.

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